April 19, 1775. NUMB. 2417.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

STRAYED from the Subſcriber, living in Ridley Township, Cheſter County, on the 22d of March laſt, A SORREL GELDING, with a Blaze down his Face, about 14 Hands and an Half high, a heavy well-made Horſe, 9 Years old this Spring, paces, trots and gallops, low-carriaged and no Hackney, having been always uſed for Draft, was in good Order when he went away, and no Brand or Ear-mark remembered. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and, if brought Home, reaſonable Charges, paid by ¶

April 15, 1775. SKETCHLEY MORTON.

April 10, 1775.

WHEREAS a certain *John M'Kinny*, of *Buckingham* townſhip, *Bucks* county, obtained a Note of me, on demand, for the ſum of Eight Pounds Four Shillings; and the ſaid Note he has received the full value of; and being conſiderably in debt beſides, he abſconded in the night, and carried off ſaid Note; and it is likely he will ſign it away: Therefore this is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid Note, as I am reſolved not to pay the ſame, until compelled by law. JOHN HILL. †

Radnor townſhip, Cheſter county, April 14, 1775.

WHEREAS PATRICK M'FALL did adverti ſe in the public Gazette, No. 2413, 2415 and 2416, that no perſon ſhould take an aſſignment or buy a bond of Forty Pounds, ſigned by MARY JERMAN, Widow of LEWIS JERMAN, to me, the ſubſcriber, payable the firſt day of this inſtant April, he ſays it was illegally obtained; theſe may inform the public, that the abovementioned bond was given for a valuable conſideration, and the condition or conſideration has been complied with and done by me, and the money is juſtly due to me, and if not paid in a ſhort time, I intend to ſue for and recover the ſame by a due courſe of law; and further, the ſaid M'FALL cautions the public from buying a Negroe girl, about 9 years old, called DINAH, now in my poſſeſſion, which Negroe I have a juſt right to, as MARY JERMAN ſold her to me for a valuable conſideration, which was paid, as by a bill of ſale in my hand on her appears, and a receipt on it for the ſame, which bill of ſale was done and ſigned before Charles Cruckſhank, Eſquire.

HANNAH DAVIS.

N. B. Theſe are to caution the public not to buy a Negroe woman, called BET, about 40 years old, and a child, called EMA, about or near two years old, as they are now in ſaid M'FALL's poſſeſſion, and he is not too good to offer her to ſale, and ſhe is only hired to him and belongs to me, as my mother ſold her to me towards paying my legacy, that was due me from my father's eſtate. †

New-Caſtle, April 12, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, living in New-Caſtle, has in his ſtore, ſince laſt Auguſt or September, one Barrel full of ſundry Dry Goods, which he apprehends was landed from ſome veſſel that came from Ireland, as there was no direction on it for to be ſent in any of the ſtage-waggons to Maryland; the following marks are on the heads of the barrel, one head is branded *John Hall*, and marked with one letter *M*, No. 14, with ink, the other head is marked with a marking-iron *S. L.* and the ſame letters on the bilge. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to JOSEPH TATLOW.

Philadelphia, New-Caſtle, French-Town, and *Baltimore*

STAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Joſeph Tatlow, and Thomas Friſby Henderſon, have entered into articles for the term of ſeven years to carry on their Stages, between the City of Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of New-Caſtle and French Town, on Elk River: The Stage days are as follow,----Joſeph Tatlow's Stage boat will leave the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, every Sunday (except when the navigation is obſtructed by the ice) and proceed to New-Caſtle, where a Stage waggon will ſet off on Mondays for French-Town. A Packet boat kept by Thomas Henderſon will ſet off on Tueſdays to Baltimore-Town, in Maryland, and on Saturdays ſhe will return to French-Town, where the Stage waggon will be ready to convey the goods and paſſengers to New-Caſtle, from whence ſaid Tatlow's boat will proceed to Philadelphia on Tueſday, where ſhe generally arrives the ſame day, at which place the Bordentown and Burlington Stage boats will receive any goods and paſſengers for New-York. This being the neareſt communication by land and water from the City of Philadelphia to Baltimore-Town, and at the ſame rates as other ſtages, we flatter ourſelves it will be a great inducement to the public to give us the preference. The greateſt care and punctuality will be obſerved by each of us in the performance of the ſtages.

Goods will be received by Mrs. Terry, at the Crooked-billet wharff, in Philadelphia, in the abſence of the ſtage.

N. B. The ſaid Henderſon has an excellent Warehouſe (his Landing being now open) for the reception of goods at any time. He alſo keeps a Public-Houſe, for the entertainment of paſſengers, who may chuſe to come from Virginia, Maryland, or elſewhere, by the way of French-Town to Philadelphia, he having proper waggons for conducting the ſame. *April* 12, 1775.

CHATHAM

Will COVER this Seaſon, at the Stables of the Subſcriber, in New-Garden Townſhip, Cheſter County, for the ſmall Sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS each Mare.

THIS Horſe being ſo well known in Province, no Account need be given be given of him, further than he is the noted Bucks County Ball, a fine dark Bay, a good Size, and equally ſhaped to the firſt Horſe, and deemed to be as ſure, and the Colts equal to any on the Continent, they frequently ſelling at the Price of Fifty, Sixty, and from that to upwards of One Hundred Pounds.

Likewiſe to COVER, at the ſame Place,

A Genteel HACKNEY-HORSE,

of the New-England Breed, a beautiful Brown, and excellently gaited, for the Sum of FIFTEEN SHILLINGS each Mare the Seaſon.-----Proper Care will be taken, and good Paſture provided for the Mares at Two Shillings per Week, by

¶ 7/6. ISAAC ALLEN.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on Fourth-day, the 26th of this Month, at the late dwelling-houſe of BENJAMIN JACOBS, of Providence, Philadelphia county, deceaſed,

WORKING and riding HORSES, a number of cows, with and without calves, a yoke of large young oxen, and other young cattle, ſheep and ſwine, a ſtrong new Dutch waggon, ploughs, harrows, and other implements of huſbandry, rye, oats, buckwheat and Indian corn by the buſhel, wheat and rye in the ground, feather beds, bedſteads and bedding, deſk, tables, chairs, braſs head andirons, fire-ſhovels and tongs, one ſilver and one pinchbeck watch, looking glaſſes, a ſmall collection of valuable books, one large and one ſmall ſurveyor's compaſs and other inſtruments, and other things too numerous to be here inſerted. Attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by ISRAEL JACOBS, Executor.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock ſaid day, and to continue from day to day till finiſhed. *Fourth-Month* 8, 1775. ¶

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away about the 2d inſt. April, from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man, named John O'Neal, born in Ireland, a weaver by trade, aged about 28 years, about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a grey jatket, with ſlaſh ſleeves, under ditto of ſwanſkin, blue trowſers, and blue ſtockings, old ſhoes, and an old wool hat; he is very fond of drink. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

§ JAMES DYE, *in Salem-town, Weſt New-Jerſey.*

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, living in Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Dutch ſervant man, named Peter Miller, aged about 18 years, about 5 feet 2 inches high, fair complexion, dark brown curled hair, black eyes, writes and reads German very well, ſpeaks broken Engliſh, and alſo writes a little, ſpeaks ſomewhat Latin, plays the organ, ſpinnet and violin; had on, when he went away, a brown lincy coat, ditto worſted jacket, with metal buttons, a felt hat, buckſkin breeches, a pair of blue knit ſtockings, and a pair of pumps, with braſs buckles, all which are partly new. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN STAUFER.

N. B. He ſtole his indenture and a Half Johannes from his ſaid maſter. April 1, 1775. ¶

By Captain LAWRENCE, *arrived at New-York, and Captain* READ, *arrived here, both from London, we have the following Advices, viz.*

PROTEST.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, 7° Feb. 1775.

THE Lord Preſident reported, that the managers for the Lords had met the managers for the Commons at a conference, which, on the part of the Commons, was managed by Lord North, who acquainted the managers for the Lords, that they had taken into conſideration the ſtate of his Majeſty's colonies in North-America, and had agreed upon an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, to which they deſired the concurrence of this Houſe.

Then his Lordſhip read the addreſs delivered at the conference---and the ſame being again read by the Clerk, the Earl of Dartmouth and the Marquis of Rockingham both riſing to ſpeak, a debate aroſe who ſhould ſpeak firſt, the queſtion was put, Whether the Earl of Dartmouth ſhall now be heard? It was reſolved in the affirmative.

Moved, to agree with the Commons in the ſaid addreſs, by filling up the blank with *(Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and)* which being objected to, and a queſtion ſtated thereupon; after a long debate, the previous queſtion was put, Whether the main queſtion ſhall be now put? Contents 90, Proxies 14, in all 104; Not Contents 29; it was reſolved in the affirmative.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. The previous queſtion was moved, not to prevent the proceeding in the addreſs, communicated at the conference with the Commons, but in order to preſent the petitions of the North-American merchants and of the Weſt-India merchants and planters, which petitions the Houſe might reject if frivolous, or poſtpone if not urgent, as it might ſeem fit to their wiſdom; but to hurry on the buſineſs to which theſe petitions ſo materially and directly related, the expreſs prayer of which was, that they might be heard before "any reſolution may be taken by this Right Honourable Houſe reſpecting America," to refuſe ſo much as to ſuffer them to be preſented, is a proceeding of the moſt unwarrantable nature, and directly ſubverſive of the moſt ſacred rights of the ſubject. It is the more particularly exceptionable, as a Lord in his place, at the expreſs deſire of the Weſt-India merchants, informed the Houſe, that if neceſſitated ſo to do, they were ready without counſel or farther preparation, inſtantly to offer evidence to prove, that ſeveral iſlands of the Weſt-Indies could not be able to ſubſiſt after the operation of the propoſed addreſs in America. Juſtice in regard to individuals, policy with regard to the public, and decorum with regard to ourſelves, required that we ſhould admit this petition to be preſented. By refuſing it juſtice is denied.

2dly. BECAUSE the papers laid upon our table by Miniſters, are ſo manifeſtly defective, and ſo avowedly curtailed, that we can derive from them nothing like information of the true ſtate of the object on which we are going to act, or of the conſequences of the reſolutions which we may take. We ought (as we conceive) with gladneſs, to have accepted that information from the merchants, which, if it had not been voluntarily offered, it was our duty to ſeek: There is no information concerning the ſtate of our Colonies (taken in any point of view) which the merchants are not far more competent to give than Governors or Officers, who often know far leſs of the temper and diſpoſition, or may be more diſpoſed to miſrepreſent it than the merchants. Of this we have a full and melancholy experience in the miſtaken ideas on which the fatal acts of the laſt Parliament were formed.

3dly. BECAUSE we are of opinion, That in entering into a war, in which miſchief and inconvenience are great and certain (but the utmoſt extent of which it is impoſſible to foreſee) true policy requires that thoſe, who are moſt likely to be immediately affected, ſhould be thoroughly ſatisfied of the deliberation with which it was taken: and we apprehend that the planters, merchants, and manufacturers, will not bear their loſſes and burthens, brought on them by the propoſed civil war, the better for our refuſing ſo much as to hear them previous to our engaging in that war; nor will our precipitation in reſolving, add much to the ſucceſs in executing any plan that may be purſued.

We proteſt therefore againſt the refuſal to ſuffer ſuch petitions to be preſented, and we thus clear ourſelves to our country of the diſgrace and miſchief which muſt attend this unconſtitutional, indecent and improvident proceeding.

RICHMOND,	PORTLAND,
PONSONBY,	CAMDEN,
ARCHER,	FITZWILLIAM,
ROCKINGHAM,	SCARBOROUGH,
WYCOMBE,	ABERGAVENNY,
EFFINGHAM,	ABINGDON,
TORRINGTON,	CRAVEN,
STANHOPE,	COURTENAY,
CHOLMONDELEY,	TANKERVILLE.

Then the main queſtion was put, whether to agree with the Commons in the ſaid addreſs, by inſerting the words *(Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and)*

It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Contents 87, Not Contents 27.

Diſſentient,

1ſt. BECAUSE the violent matter of this dangerous addreſs, was highly aggravated by the violent manner in which it was precipitately hurried through the Houſe. Lords were not allowed the interpoſition of a moment's time for deliberation, before they were driven headlong into a declaration of civil war. A conference was held with the Commons, an addreſs of this importance preſented, all extraneous information, although offered, poſitively refuſed; all petitions arbitrarily rejected, and the whole of this moſt awful buſineſs received, debated and concluded, in a ſingle day.

2dly. BECAUSE no legal grounds were laid in argument, or in fact, to ſhew that a rebellion, properly ſo called, did exiſt in Maſſachuſetts-Bay, when the papers of the lateſt date, and from whence alone we derive our information, were written. The overt acts to which the ſpecies of treaſon affirmed in the addreſs ought to be applied, were not eſtabliſhed, nor any offenders marked out; but a general maſs of the acts of turbulence, ſaid to be done at various times and places, and of various natures, were all thrown together, to make out one general conſtructive treaſon: Neither was there any ſort of proof of the continuance of any unlawful force, from whence we could infer that a rebellion does now exiſt. And we are the more cautious of pronouncing any part of his Majeſty's dominions to be in actual rebellion, becauſe the caſes of conſtructive treaſon under that branch of the 25th of Edward the Third, which deſcribes the crime of rebellion, have been already ſo far extended by the Judges, and the diſtinctions thereupon ſo nice and ſubtle, that no prudent man ought to declare any ſingle perſon in that ſituation, without the cleareſt evidence of uncontrovertable overt-acts to warrant ſuch a declaration: Much leſs ought ſo high an authority as both Houſes of Parliament to denounce ſo ſevere a judgment againſt a conſiderable part of his Majeſty's ſubjects, by which his forces may think themſelves juſtified in commencing a war, without any further order or commiſſion.

3dly. BECAUSE we think that ſeveral acts of the laſt Parliament, and ſeveral late proceedings of adminiſtration with regard to the Colonies, are real grievances, and juſt cauſes of complaint, and we cannot, in honour or in conſcience, conſent to an addreſs which commends the temper by which proceedings, ſo very intemperate, have been carried on; nor can we perſuade ourſelves to authorize violent courſes againſt perſons in the Colonies who have reſiſted authority, without at the ſame time redreſſing the grievances which have given but too much provocation for their behaviour.

4thly. BECAUSE we think the looſe and general aſſurances, given by the addreſs, of future redreſs of grievances in caſe of ſubmiſſion, is far from ſatisfactory, or at all likely to produce their end, whilſt the acts complained of continue unrepealed or unamended, and their authors remain in authority here; becauſe theſe adviſers of all the meaſures which have brought on the calamities of this empire will not be truſted, whilſt they defend as juſt, neceſſary, and even indulgent, all the acts complained of as grievances by the Americans; and muſt therefore, on their own principles, be bound in future to govern the Colonies in the manner which has already produced ſuch fatal effects: And we fear that the refuſal of this Houſe ſo much as to receive, previous to determination (which is the moſt offenſive mode of rejection) petitions from the unoffending natives of Great-Britain and the Weſt-India Iſlands, affords but a very diſcouraging proſpect of our obtaining hereafter any petitions at all, from thoſe whom we have declared actors in rebellion, or abettors of that crime.

Laſtly. BECAUSE the means of enforcing the authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature is confined to perſons of whoſe capacity for that purpoſe, from abundant experience, we have reaſon to doubt; and who have hitherto uſed no effectual means of conciliating, or of reducing thoſe who oppoſe that authority: This appears in the conſtant failure of all their projects, the inſufficiency of all their information, and the diſappointment of all the

hopes which they have for ſeveral years held out to the public. Parliament has never refuſed any of their propoſals, and yet our affairs have proceeded daily from bad to worſe, until we have been brought, ſtep by ſtep, to that ſtate of confuſion, and even civil violence, which was the natural reſult of theſe deſperate meaſures.

We therefore proteſt againſt an addreſs amounting to a declaration of war, which is founded on no proper parliamentary information; which was introduced by refuſing to ſuffer the preſentation of petitions againſt it (although it be the undoubted right of the ſubject to preſent the ſame) which followed the rejection of every mode of conciliation; which holds out no ſubſtantial offer of redreſs of grievances; and which promiſes ſupport to thoſe miniſters who have inflamed America, and groſly miſconducted the affairs of Great-Britain.

RICHMOND,	CHOLMONDELEY,
CRAVEN,	ABINGDON,
ARCHER,	PORTLAND,
ABERGAVENNY,	CAMDEN,
ROCKINGHAM,	EFFINGHAM,
WYCOMBE,	STANHOPE,
COURTENAY,	SCARBOROUGH,
TORRINGTON,	FITZWILLIAM,
PONSONBY,	TANKERVILLE.

LONDON, January 23.

To the Honourable the COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *aſſembled.*

The humble PETITION *of the Merchants, Traders and others, of the City of* London, *concerned in the Commerce of* North-America,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners are all eſſentially intereſted in the Trade to *North-America*, either as Exporters and Importers, or as Venders of *Britiſh* and Foreign Goods for Exportation to that Country.

That your Petitioners have exported, or ſold for Exportation, to the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America*, very large Quantities of the Manufactures of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*; and in particular the Staple Articles of *Woollen*, *Iron* and *Linen*, alſo thoſe of Cotton, Silk, Leather, Pewter, Tin, Copper and Braſs, with almoſt every *Britiſh* Manufacture: Alſo large Quantities of Foreign Linens, and other Articles imported into theſe Kingdoms, from *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Germany*, the *Eaſt Countries*, *Portugal*, *Spain* and *Italy*, which are generally received from thoſe Countries, in Return for *Britiſh* Manufactures

That your Petitioners have likewiſe exported, or ſold for Exportation, great Quantities of the various Species of Goods imported into this Kingdom from the *Eaſt-Indies*, Part of which receive additional Manufacture in *Great-Britain*.

That your Petitioners receive Returns from *North-America* to this Kingdom *directly*, Pig and Bar Iron, Timber, Staves, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Rice, Indigo, Deer and other Skins, Beaver and Furs, Train Oil, Whale-Bone, Bees Wax, Pot and Pearl Aſhes, Drugs and Dying Woods, with ſome Bullion; and alſo Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, and Salted Proviſions, when (on Account of Scarcity in *Great-Britain*) thoſe Articles are permitted to be imported.

That your Petitioners receive Returns *circuitouſly*, from Ireland (for Flax Seed, &c. exported from *North-America*) by Bills of Exchange on the Merchants of this City, trading to *Ireland*, for the Proceeds of Linens imported into theſe Kingdoms. From the *Weſt-Indies* (in Return for Proviſions, Lumber and Cattle, exported from *North-America*, for the Uſe and Support of the *Weſt-India Iſlands*) by Bills of Exchange on the *Weſt-India* Merchants, for the Proceeds of Sugar, Melaſſes, Rum, Cotton, Coffee, or other Produce imported from thoſe Iſlands into theſe Kingdoms. From *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *France*, *Flanders*, *Germany*, *Holland*, and the *Eaſt-Countries*, by Bills of Exchange or Bullion, in Return for Wheat, Flour, Rice, Indian Corn, Fiſh and Lumber, exported from the *Britiſh* Colonies in *North-America* for the Uſe of thoſe Countries.

That your Petitioners have great Reaſon to believe, from the beſt Information they can obtain, that on the Balance of this *extenſive Commerce*, there is now due from the Colonies in *North-America*, to this City only, Two Millions Serling, and upwards.

That by the *direct* Commerce with the Colonies, and the *circuitous* Trade thereon depending, ſome Thouſands of Ships and Veſſels are employed, and many Thouſands of Seamen are bred and maintained; thereby increaſing the *Naval Strength* and *Power* of *Great-Britain*.

That in the Year 1765, there was a great Stagnation of the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, in Conſequence of an Act of Parliament, entituled "*An "Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and "other Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in "America*, &c." by which the Merchants trading to *North-America*, and the Artificers employed in the various Manufactures conſumed in thoſe Countries, were ſubjected to many Hardſhips.

That in the following Year, the ſaid Act was repealed, under an *expreſs* Declaration of the *Legiſlature*, that, "*the Continuance of the ſaid Act would be attended with "many Inconveniencies, and might be productive of Conſe-"quences greatly detrimental to the Commercial Intereſts of "theſe Kingdoms*;" upon which Repeal, the Trade to the *Britiſh* Colonies immediately reſumed its former flouriſhing State.

That in the Year 1767, an Act paſſed, "entituled, "*An Act for granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies "and Plantations in America*, &c." which impoſed certain Duties to be paid in *America* on Tea, Glaſs, Red and White Lead, Painters Colours, Paper, Paſte-board, Mill-board and Scale-board, when the Commerce with the Colonies was again interrupted.

That in the Year 1770 ſuch Parts of the ſaid Act as impoſed Duties on Glaſs, Red and White Lead, Painters Colours, Paper, Paſte-board, Mill-board and Scale-board, were repealed, when the Trade to *America* ſoon revived, except in the Article of Tea, on which a Duty was continued to be demanded on its Importation into *America*, whereby that Branch of our Commerce was nearly loſt.

That in the Year 1773, an Act paſſed, entituled, An Act "*To allow a Drawback of the Duties of Cuſtoms on the "Exportation of Tea to his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations "in America, and to impower the Commiſſioners of the "Treaſury to grant Licences to the Eaſt-India Company, to "export Tea, Duty-free, &c.*"

By the Operation of *theſe and other Laws*, the Minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the *Britiſh* Colonies have been greatly diſquieted, a total Stop is now put to the Export Trade with the greateſt and moſt important Part of *North America*, the Public Revenue is threatened with a large and fatal Diminution, your Petitioners with grievous Diſtreſs, and Thouſands of induſtrious Artificers and Manufacturers with utter Ruin: Under theſe alarming Circumſtances, your Petitioners receive no ſmall Comfort, from a Perſuaſion, that the Repreſentatives of the People, newly delegated to the moſt important of all Truſts, will take the *whole* of theſe weighty Matters into their moſt ſerious Conſideration: And your Petitioners humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, that they will enter into a full and immediate Examination of *that* Syſtem of commercial Policy, which was formerly adopted and uniformly maintained, to the Happineſs and Advantage of both Countries: And will apply ſuch healing Remedies, as can alone reſtore and eſtabliſh the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, on a *permanent* Foundation.

And your Petitioners alſo humbly pray, that they may be heard by themſelves or Agents, in Support of this Petition. *Publiſhed by Authority of the Committee*,

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

January 26.

To the Honourable the COMMONS *of* GREAT-BRITAIN, *in* PARLIAMENT *aſſembled.*

The humble PETITION *of the Merchants, Traders, and others, of the City of* London, *concerned in the Commerce of* North-America,

SHEWETH,

THAT your Petitioners did, on *Monday*, the 23d Inſtant, preſent an humble Petition to this Honourable Houſe, ſtating the Nature and Importance of the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *America*. The repeated Interruptions which of late Years have happened therein: The alarming State to which that Commerce is at preſent reduced; and the true Cauſe, as your Petitioners apprehend, of the ſame: And relying on the Juſtice of this Honourable Houſe to take the whole of the weighty Matters ſo ſtated into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, did humbly pray, That this Houſe would enter into a full and immediate Examination of that Syſtem of commercial Policy, which had formerly been adopted, and uniformly maintained, to the Happineſs and Advantage of both Countries, and would apply ſuch healing Remedies, as can alone reſtore and eſtabliſh the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *America*, on a permanent Foundation.

Your Petitioners have ever conceived an Opinion, reſulting from Education, and confirmed by Reaſon and Experience, that the Connection between *Great-Britain* and *America* originally was, and ought to be, of a Commercial Kind; and that the Benefits derived therefrom to the Mother Country are of the ſame Nature. And obſerving the conſtant Attention which the *Britiſh* Legiſlature had for more than a Century given to theſe valuable Objects, they have been taught to admire the Regulations, by which that Connection had been preſerved, and thoſe Benefits ſecured, as the moſt effectual Inſtitution which human Wiſdom could have framed for thoſe ſalutary Purpoſes; preſuming therefore on this Opinion, and ſupported by this Obſervation, your Petitioners beg Leave to repreſent to this Honourable Houſe, that the fundamental Policy of thoſe Laws of which they complain, and the Propriety of enforcing, relaxing, or amending the ſame, are Queſtions inſeparably united with the Commerce between *Great-Britain* and *America*; and conſequently, that the Conſideration of the one cannot be entered on without a full Diſcuſſion of the other.

Your Petitioners obſerve, by the Votes of this Honourable Houſe, that a Committee hath been appointed, to take into Conſideration certain Papers, preſented to this Houſe by Lord *North*, on *Thurſday*, the 19th Inſtant; and by the Titles and Dates of ſaid Papers, and in particular of No. 148 and 149 of the ſame: Your Petitioners are warranted in preſuming, that the ſaid Papers contain Matters reſpecting the preſent Situation of *America*, and eſſentially concerning the mutual Intereſts of your Petitioners, and that Country.

Under all theſe Circumſtances, your Petitioners find Reaſon ſincerely to lament, that this Honourable Houſe has thought fit to refer the Conſideration of their ſaid Petition to any other Committee, than that, to which the ſaid Papers had previouſly been referred; and your Petitioners conceive, that by the Reſolution to which this Houſe hath come, reſpecting the Reference of their ſaid Petition, they are abſolutely precluded from the Benefit of ſuch a Hearing, in Support of their ſaid Petition, as can alone procure them that Relief which the Importance and preſent deplorable State of their Trade require.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray this Honourable Houſe, that they will take the Premiſes into their immediate Conſideration, and will direct, that your Petitioners may be heard by themſelves, or their Agents, in Support of their ſaid former Petition; and that no Reſolution reſpecting *America*, may be taken by this Honourable Houſe, or by any Committee thereof, until your Petitioners ſhall have been fully heard in Support of their ſaid Petition. *Publiſhed by Authority of the Committee*,

THOMAS LANE, Chairman.

Jan. 28. Yeſterday the Committee of Merchants, Traders and others, concerned in the American Commerce, attended at the Houſe of Commons, and the Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, according to the Order of Monday laſt, Mr. Thomas Wooldridge, one of the Committee of American Merchants, was called to the Bar, when he addreſſed the Committee in the following Words:

"I am directed by the Committee of Merchants, Traders and others, of the City of London, concerned in the Commerce of America, to repreſent to this honourable Committee, that Merchants revealing at this Bar the State of their Affairs, is a Meaſure which all would wiſh to avoid, unleſs upon ſuch great Occaſions as the preſent, when the public Weal is evidently at Stake, when their Duty as good Subjects requires it of them; but when the Mode of Examination is ſuch as totally precludes them from anſwering the great public Object (which, in their Opinion, is clearly the Caſe at preſent) they beg Leave humbly to ſignify, that they wave appearing before the Committee which has been appointed, and that the Merchants are not under any Apprehenſions reſpecting their American Debts, unleſs the Means of Remittance ſhould be cut off by Meaſures that may be adopted in Great-Britain."

Feb. 8. It has juſt tranſpired that ſeveral memorials have lately paſſed between the Courts of London and Madrid, with reſpect to the Britiſh dominions adjoining the Miſſiſippi, in North-America; the Spaniſh Miniſtry, it is aſſerted, has declared, in pretty plain Engliſh, they will not ſuffer us to improve our own territories in that part of the world, for fear we ſhould interfere with the intereſts of his moſt Catholic Majeſty.

Any vacancies that death may make among the Officers that are gone or going to act againſt the Americans, are to be immediately filled up by Serjeants and Corporals, and the common ſoldiers will all have a chance of promotion in this expedition. By this ſtory the ſoldiers are all in high ſpirits, and very glad of the opportunity of leaving England and peace.

Orders are ſent to Woolwich for a train of artillery to be got ready with all expedition to be ſhipped with the troops deſtined for Boſton.

A Council was ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, after the levee was over, when, it is ſaid, the intelligence which was lately received from Madrid, was taken into conſideration.

It is ſaid an attempt has been made to break the power of the minority, by detaching from the party a noble Duke, who, it is ſaid, has been offered the cuſtody of the Privy Seal.

Feb. 10. Lord S——— the other night in a Debate aſſured the Houſe, that after the various ſervices in the Mediterranean, Weſt-Indies, Leeward Iſlands, and North-America, the naval force for home protection would conſiſt of 17 men of war of the line, beſides frigates, 7200 ſeamen, and 800 marines; that after the Peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748, our whole naval eſtabliſhment did not exceed that now reſerved for the Channel alone, 8000 ſeamen, including marines, being only voted; and that he would pledge himſelf to anſwer all the demands, and co-operate with the intentions of Adminiſtration, with only an augmentation of 2000 men. He added further on the ſame head, that we had a fleet ſuperior to any the combined force of France and Spain could fit out; that our ſhips were all clean, well provided, rigged, and ready to proceed to ſea on a few days notice; and that we had a ſupply of ſeaſoned timber in our yards equal to three years conſumption.

The Petition of the Hoſiers of Nottingham, which was preſented to the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday laſt, ſets forth, "That the Petitioners, with great humility, approach the natural Guardians of all that is valuable to them, and beg leave to repreſent the impending ruin of the trade and commerce of the ſaid flouriſhing town and neighbourhood; that the produce of the manufactories under their direction, has hitherto, in a very great proportion, been exported to the American Colonies, and on the demand from thence depends the employment of many thouſands of their ingenious and induſtrious artificers. The entire ceſſation of this important trade has not only ſhut up in their warehouſes a great part of their property, in different ſorts of goods provided for the American market alone, but obliges them daily to diſmiſs from employment their dependent workmen, who have no reſource but in the exerciſe of that trade. Every day will add to the number, from the uttter inability of the Petitioners to proceed in the accumulation of an uſeleſs ſtock, and a ſhort time muſt conſign great part of the moſt uſeful, but moſt neceſſitous Members of their Community, to abſolute idleneſs, and all its dreadful train of evils. Diſtreſſed in themſelves, they have no hopes of adminiſtring that relief to their wants, which, in every ordinary exigence, Humanity has prompted them to; and, if not prevented by the timely interpoſition of Parliament, they ſee no poſſibility of repelling that poverty, diſtreſs and ruin, in which the ſaid Town and neighbourhood muſt be ſoon involved, whateyer be the fate of the kingdom at large. Abhorring the thought of ſtimulating the diſſenſions of this nation, and urged only by ſober important truth, intereſting in its extenſive operation to every individual, they humbly recur to the wiſdom of Parliament in this their alarming ſituation; truſting that the faithful depoſitaries of the Peoples Welfare, will find ſome temperate and honourable means of conciliating the differences of the Britiſh Empire, which will revive the hopes of the Manufacturer, and enable him to call back into the arms of induſtry the poor diſtreſſed Artificer."

The Merchants, &c. of Whitehaven, trading to America, have forwarded a Petition to Sir James Lowther, and Henry Fletcher, Eſq; in order to be preſented to Parliament.

Feb. 11. We hear that a great General Officer's refuſing to undertake the reduction of the Boſtonians to obedience, without the aid of ſo large a body of forces as 20,000 men, was only a feint to get off the appointment, he having privately declared, no command ſhould tempt him to meet thoſe men in hoſtility, whom he had for ſuch a number of years lived with on the greateſt terms of friendſhip and honourable confederacy.

It is rumoured that certain great and popular men, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in behalf of their country on the other ſide of the Atlantic, were at a conſultation in the P. C. found guilty of ———, and orders to take them into cuſtody were immediately iſſued.

As ſoon as the above tranſaction was known, ſome of the friends of freedom diſpatched a meſſenger to apprize the patriots of their impending danger.

Feb. 14. Yeſterday a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, when the Town Clerk acquainted the Court that he had waited on Lord Chatham at Hayes, agreeable to their order on Friday laſt, with the following reſolution.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham for having offered to the Houſe of Lords a plan for conciliating the differences which unfortunately ſubſiſt between the mother country and the colonies, alſo to all thoſe Noblemen who ſupported the ſame.

His Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following anſwer, which was ordered to be entered on the city book.

"Lord Chatham deſires the favour of Mr. Town Clerk to offer to my Lord Mayor, the Alderman and Commons, in Common Council aſſembled, his moſt reſpectful and grateful acknowledgments for the ſignal honour they have been pleaſed to confer on the mere diſcharge of his duty, in a moment of impending calamity. Under deep impreſſions of former marks of favourable conſtruction of his conduct, during the evil hour of a dangerous foreign war, he now deems himſelf too fortunate, to find his efforts for preventing the ruin and horror of a civil war approved, honoured and ſtrengthened by the great corporate body of the kingdom." (Authentic copy.)

The thanks of the merchants, traders and manufacturers of Birmingham, concerned in the trade to America, have been tranſmitted to Mr. Edmund Burke in a letter, of which the following is an authentic copy.

To EDMUND BURKE, ESQUIRE,

SIR, *Birmingham, Feb.* 8, 1775.

THE merchants and manufacturers who have had a principal ſhare of the American trade from this town and neighbourhood, beg your acceptance, through our hands, of their warmeſt acknowledgments for your liberal ſupport of our petition to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, wherein are ſtated the evils we already feel, and the greater we have yet to apprehend from a continued ſtagnation of ſo important a branch of our commerce as that with North-America.

At the ſame time we alſo unite in expreſſing our particular thanks for the motion you was pleaſed to make for an enquiry into the manner of both the late petitions from the town of Birmingham having been obtained, an enquiry which could ſcarcely have failed to give ſome uſeful intelligence, and to have fully juſtified our application to Parliament at ſo critical a juncture.

We cannot wonder, Sir, that defamation ſhould have made its appearance on ſuch an occaſion as this, which is the notorious evidence of a weak cauſe, and whoſe miſ-

chiefs we are perſuaded will be as tranſient as its efforts have been intemperate.

We only take the liberty, therefore, of adding our ſincere wiſhes, that you may long fill your diſtinguiſhed place in the Britiſh Senate, and that your perſevering endeavours to preſerve the rights of the ſubject, to maintain the proſperity of our commerce, and to ſecure the tranquility of this extenſive empire, may meet with a ſucceſs adequate to the patriotic zeal with which they are animated. Being with the greateſt regard, Sir, your much obliged, and moſt obedient ſervants,

S. Freeth, J. Twigg, W. Ruſſell, R. Rabone, J. Wilkinſon, J. Kettle, J. Richards, J. Smith, W. Welch, J. Rickards, J. Startin, G. Ruſſell, J. Welch, J. Bingham, J. Walford. (Authentic copy)

Feb. 16. *Advices juſt received from Holland mention, that the Dutch ſtockholders are ſo much alarmed at the incertitude of events, which the American meaſures may occaſion in our national credit, that they are about to give orders for ſelling out of the Engliſh funds. Private letters from Switzerland convey information of a ſimilar nature.*

Thurſday morning a conſiderable number of men were draughted from the three regiments of guards, and ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark for America immediately.

Feb. 19. *By ſome private letters which arrived a few days ſince at the office of one of the Secretaries of State, from ſeveral of the ſea port towns in Spain, information was brought that the greateſt warlike preparations are carrying on with the utmoſt ſecrecy and diſpatch.*

Feb. 22. At a Court of Common Council held yeſterday at Guildhall (after the matters to be objected to in the Maſſachuſetts-Bay Bill were referred to a Committee, who are to make their report to-morrow at another Court of Common Council to be then holden) the following reſolutions were come to.

Reſolved, that the meaſures of Adminiſtration, reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America, adopted by the late Parliament, appear to this Court in the higheſt degree dangerous and alarming, and demand our moſt ſerious attention.

Reſolved, That as the opinion of this Court hath already been very fully and particularly declared againſt an act of the late Parliament, intituled, An act for the making more effectual proviſion for the government of the province of Quebec in North-America; we think it equally our duty to bear teſtimony alſo againſt four other acts of the ſaid Parliament, which we eſteem highly injurious to our fellow-ſubjects in America, viz. An Act for the better regulating the government of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; alſo an act for the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and alſo an act to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging &c. of goods, wares, and merchandizes at the town and in the harbour of Boſton; and alſo an act intituled, an act for providing ſuitable quarters for officers and ſoldiers in his Majeſty's ſervice in North-America; they appearing to this Court to be not only contrary to many of the fundamental principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, and moſt eſſential right of the ſubject, but alſo apparently inconſiſtent with natural juſtice and equity; and we are therefore of opinion, that our fellow ſubjects the Americans are juſtified in every conſtitutional oppoſition to the ſaid acts.

The friends of government among the merchants conſider Lord North's conciliatory plan in a very diſagreeable light, not on account of any advantage it really gives up in favour of the Americans, becauſe there is no conceſſion made without the Americans acknowledging the power of the Mother Country, and ſubmitting the money they raiſe to her diſpoſal, but on the account of the effect that ſuch a diſpoſition at home will have in America. Thus whatever is done from principles of prudence and moderation will be conſtrued to ariſe from cowardice and timidity, and the real friends of government in America will have to lament the inſtability and fluctuating ſtate of our proceedings at home, as they had before when the ſtamp-act was repealed.

Yeſterday morning the two Secretaries of State waited on his Majeſty with ſome diſpatches of importance, which were received expreſs on Monday night from Admiral Mann, Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

We are told, that the conciliatory meaſures adopted by the Miniſter, have been occaſioned by ſome diſcoveries lately made relative to the latent deſigns of the French Cabinet.

The 19th Regiment of Foot is ordered to march from Edinburgh, for Dumfries, the beginning of March next, to embark for Ireland, to ſupply the place of the Troops ordered for Boſton. The 33d and 46th Regiments of Infantry are ordered up to Dublin, to replace the 35th and 49th, who are under orders for America.

Yeſterday the Chairman of the Committee appointed to determine the Briſtol Election, reported to the Houſe of Commons, that the two ſitting Members, Meſſrs. Cruger and Burke, had been duly elected.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have given notice at the Victualling-Office, that proviſions will be wanting for ſome capital ſhips of war which are fitting out at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to be ready by the middle of April.

The ſhip Betſey, Capt. Dyſart, arrived at Liverpool from Virginia, was, on the firſt inſtant, at ſea, ſtruck with lightning, which took the fore-maſt, and deſcended downwards on the deck, taking ſome ſplinters out of the fore-maſt, burning two of the ſhrowds, and knocking the bell out of the gallows, then entered the ſteerage at the companion-door, and running forwards between decks, made its way out at the ſtar-board bow, ſtarting off three or four planks, ſeveral feet in length, juſt above the water's edge. One man, who happened to be in the fore-top, was killed, and no ſigns of any thing belonging to him to be ſeen afterwards, except a check handkerchief, which was found hanging to the rigging; ſeveral more of the crew were much hurt in the ſteerage, but recovered again.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 19.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 13.

Take care of Traitors in Philadelphia, viz. ——————
as well as —————— in New-York.

"The determination of the enſuing Congreſs will be final and deciſive. They cannot have too many lights nor too mature deliberation to guide them.—The united wiſdom of our country will beſt judge whether any relaxation can be made in their petition of rights, and whether they can afford to purchaſe ſuch a confirmation as my Lord Chatham's bill propoſes, by a perpetual revenue of 300,000l. ſterling per annum; ſuch is the ſum which he expects. I am of opinion that nothing will move the King and his Miniſters, but abſolute ſubmiſſion, or a ſucceſsful reſiſtance. But an offer from you of ſuch a contribution to the relief of this country from its debt, would diſarm them of their only popular argument, and therefore arreſt the fatal meaſures by which they mean to eſtabliſh arbitrary government over us. If it will be practicable I think it would be eligible; our forefathers purchaſed their undoubted rights in Magna Charta, by the gift of a ſum of money to the King, and I think we need not bluſh to follow ſo great an example.

"I do believe the Miniſtry do not wiſh any ſuch propoſition, becauſe they do not deſire an accommodation; but if we muſt draw the ſword, let us do it with as much apparent reluctance and juſtice on our ſide as poſſible;—this will be hanging a mill-ſtone around the enemy's neck, which muſt ſooner or later draw them down to deſtruction.

"It is not expected that you will reſiſt, at leaſt the Miniſtry affect to believe ſo, and they aſſure themſelves of the defection of New-York. I think it my duty to inform, that there is a report here, and it comes through miniſterial channels, that —————— is in correſpondence with the Miniſtry; from this they pretend to derive information of what you have not thought proper to publiſh; among other things, Lord Sandwich aſſerted in the Houſe of Lords, That the Congreſs came to a reſolution to conſider of a plan of ſubmiſſion and conciliation, and next day ordered the reſolution to be expunged. From this he argued your intention to throw off all dependency on this country, and that when your preſent demands were gratified you would frame others, till you had annihilated the authority of Parliament. You will uſe this information touching ————, with that delicacy which the ſuſpicion of ſo diſhonourable and wicked a conduct requires, at the ſame time guarding againſt the dangerous conſequences of it to the public cauſe, ſhould it be true. If I can get any further intelligence concerning him you ſhall have it.

"Whatever meaſures you reſolve upon will, I am ſatisfied, be well weighed, and meaſured by your ability to execute them; for it is on a belief that you cannot hold out under your non-import and non-export agreement, and a total ſtop put to your commerce by the Britiſh navy, that our enemies build all their hopes of reducing you to a ſpeedy and entire ſubmiſſion. I am fully ſatisfied that one year's faithful obſervation of your agreements, and ſacrifice of your trade, will compel the juſtice you demand, and eſtabliſh your rights for ever. It is impoſſible for me to believe that reſources can be wanting, or ſpirit to ſearch for them, when the prize is ſo great and important.

"War is determined on---you ſhould be prepared to meet it with ſucceſs, or ſubmit at once, and be ſlaves."

Extract of another letter of the ſame date.

"The Miniſtry, as might be expected, carry every meaſure they chuſe to propoſe, though not without ſome oppoſition. The papers will give you ſome idea of the debates in the Houſe of Lords, on the motion for concurring with the Commons in their addreſs. The petition of the Merchants to the Lords has been treated with neglect and contempt. A petition to the King is preparing as their laſt effort, but no hopes of preſent ſucceſs can be expected."

A number of families are moving themſelves, and their moſt valuable effects, from the town of Boſton into the country, in conſequence of the late advices from England.

John Sullivan, and John Langdon, Eſquires, Delegates for the province of New-Hampſhire, arrived at New-York laſt Wedneſday afternoon, on their way to the Grand Continental Congreſs, to be held in this city on the 10th of next month.

Committee Chamber, April 17, 1775.

WHEREAS it is now under the Conſideration of the Committee, to ſuſpend all Trade and Intercourſe with ſuch Colonies as have not acceded to the Aſſociation of the Continental Congreſs, the Committee therefore have thought it proper to apprize their Fellow-citizens of this matter, that they govern themſelves accordingly, and avoid entering into any Engagements with reſpect to ſuch Colonies, from which they may be ſubjected to great Inconveniences hereafter.

By Order of the Committee,
JONATHAN B. SMITH, *Secretary.*

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia will meet on Thurſday Evening, at 4 o'Clock.

Laſt Thurſday was married Dr. THOMAS PARKE, to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs RACHAEL PEMBERTON, Daughter of JAMES PEMBERTON, Eſq; of this City.

At Burlington, Mr. RICHARD S. SMITH, jun. to the amiable Miſs BURLING.

Arrived from this Port. Captains Barry and Shroudy, at Briſtol; Hunter, George, and Torans, at Londonderry; Fearis, at Graveſend; Lyle, at Falmouth; Keith, at Newry; M'Culloch, at Belfaſt; and Captain Oſborne, at Dover.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries.

Ship Molly, J. Mullett, from St. Kitts. Brig Broker, G. Giffin, and Brig Nancy, J. Martin, Hiſpaniola. Brig Lovely Laſs, W. Caſtle, Sloop King Fiſher, J. Strange, Brig Kitty, J. M'Fetrick, Schooner Hetty, A. Dyer, and -------- --------, J. Hunn, Jamaica. Ship Jamiſon and Peggy, J. Aitkin, St. Ubes. Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Ship Philadelphia, J. Winning, and Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſtar, Liſbon. Brig Ranger, B. Dunn, Sloop Diſcovery, N. Hyman, Sloop Sally, W. Bray, Schooner Sally, R. Goodwin, and Sloop Francis, D. Sebaſtone, N. Carolina. Sloop George, R. Juſtice, Schooner Polly, A. Joyne, Sloop Robert, C. Metcalf, Schooner Brothers, S. Holt, and Schooner Lively, S. Nuttle, Virginia. Brig Nancy and Molly, R. Bethell, Miſſiſippi. Brig Princeſs, N. Anthoine, Jerſey. Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Sloop Mermaid, S. Nowell, Piſcataqua.

Outwards. Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, and Brig Jenny, W. Workman, S. Carolina. Sloop Thomas, E. Cogſhall, Virginia. Snow Venus, G. Atkinſon, Falmouth.

Cleared. Brig John and Richard, D. Wilkinſon, to Barbados. Brig Mary, J. Taylor, and Ship Joſeph, J. Crew, Newfoundland. Sloop New-York Packet, R. Albertſon, and Sloop Bentham, J. Rivers, N. Carolina.

TO-MORROW, at One o'Clock,

At Footman and Jeyes's Vendue-ſtore,

WILL begin the SALE of
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRESH GOODS.
Amongſt which are

A VARIETY of printed Calicoes, Linens, and Cottons; coarſe, middling, and fine ⅞ and yard wide Iriſh Linens; Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Cotton Hollands, Ginghams, Fuſtians, Dimothies, Stuffs, Linen and Cotton Checks, Silk Gauzes, Worſted and Silk Breeches Patterns, Ribbons, Dutch Lace, ſuperfine Cloths, Marſeilles Quilting, &c. &c. ‖ 1w.

Beſt FLORENCE OIL, in Cheſts,
AND A FEW HUNDRED WEIGHT OF
ENGLISH CHEESE,
TO BE SOLD BY
SAMUEL YOUNG,
A few Doors below the DRAWBRIDGE.

*** The MEMBERS of the ST. GEORGE's Society are deſired to attend their annual Meeting, at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 24th Inſtant. Buſineſs to begin at One—Dinner to be on the Table at Three o'Clock.

RICHARD PETERS, jun. Secretary.

¶¶ The MEMBERS of "The SOCIETY of Engliſhmen and Sons of Engliſhmen, eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia, for the Advice and Aſſiſtance of Engliſhmen in Diſtreſs," are requeſted to attend their annual Meeting, on Monday, the 24th Inſtant, at Carpenter's-Hall, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

N. B. Several Members to be ballotted for, and a Propoſal for amending the Articles to be conſidered.

Two and an Half per Cent. Diſcount.

THE Subſcriber having on Hand, at his Manufactory, in Arch-ſtreet, a conſiderable Stock of SPERMACETI CANDLES, equal in Quality to any imported, he will diſpoſe of them by the Box, at the ſame Rate New-England Candles are ſold for; and as he has no Commiſſion to pay for Sales, he will in future make the above Deduction in Favour of his Cuſtomers.

He hath alſo for Sale, Spermaceti Oil, Muſcovado Sugar, and new Rice; and an Iron Screw, 4 Inches diameter.

RICHARD WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a Servant Man, a Taylor by Trade, a very good Workman, and has 3 Years to ſerve. Alſo a Servant Woman, who has near 3 Years to ſerve. Enquire of JOHN MARTIN, next Door to the Indian-Queen, in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

WANTED

AT the American Manufactory, in Market-ſtreet, the Corner of Ninth-ſtreet, A Quantity of Wool, Cotton, Flax and Hemp, where a Number of Flax-Dreſſers and Spinners may meet with Employment.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of April inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Thomas Nevill, in Fourth-ſtreet, near Pine-ſtreet, a certain three ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth 180 feet; bounded by ground of Philemon Dickinſon, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 9l. currency, per annum; late the eſtate of Michael Derry; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 29th day of April inſt. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Greenwich-ſtreet, between Moyamenſing and Glouceſter-point roads, in the Diſtrict of Southwark, containing in front 40 feet, and in depth 220 feet; bounded by ground of ----- Flower, and Mary Wharton's ground; late the eſtate of Matthias Garrett; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Tueſday, the 2d day of May next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and kitchen, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreets, in the City of Philadelphia, containing in front 31 feet, and in depth 97 feet; bounded by ground of Joſeph Saunders, and others; ſubject to a groundrent of 75l. per annum; late the eſtate of James Haldane; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold by public vendue, on Thurſday, the 11th day of May next, on the premiſes, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, that commodious and well ſituated INN, commonly called the Jolly-Poſt, with the appurtenances, together with about 45 acres of land thereunto belonging; ſituate on the weſterly ſide of the Briſtol road, in the townſhip of Oxford; bounded by lands of Dan Briſtow, and others; late the eſtate of Joſeph Thornhill; ſeized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

To be LETT for a Term of Years,

THAT well known and compleat Merchant Mill, ſituate on Frankford Creek, 5 miles from Philadelphia, with two water wheels, two pair of ſtones, one burrs the other Colognes. Alſo a large well finiſhed Dwelling-houſe, Cooper's ſhop, barn, ſtables, ſmoke-houſe, and a well improved garden. The mill has the advantage of a water-carriage to and from it. Likewiſe 50 acres of land, part whereof meadow, with two tenements thereon; the whole being in good repair; late the eſtate of William Aſhbridge, deceaſed. The premiſes may be entered on immediately. For terms, apply to ELIZABETH ASHBRIDGE, Adminiſtratrix; ROBERT FLETCHER, MOSES SHEPHERD, of Abington, Adminiſtrators; or JOHN BROWN, of Philadelphia.

N. B. All thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcribers in Abington. §

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown townſhip, Glouceſter county, The following perſons, viz. WILLIAM FAR, an Engliſhman, about 22 years of age, a thick ſet fellow, about 6 feet high, wears his hair combed back over his forehead; wore a black cloth coat, a light coloured veſt, old leather breeches, brown ſtockings, new ſhoes. The other an Engliſh lad, named JAMES BRYANT, aged 17 years, a ſmart lad; wore a light cloth coloured jacket, leather breeches, brown ſtockings, new ſhoes, and an old beaver hat. It is ſuppoſed they took with them a ſmall market Boat, with a white bottom, and her ſides painted of a reddiſh colour. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to take them off.

April 16, 1775. ¶ BENJAMIN VANLEER.

Lancaſter Goal, April 11, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of being a runaway ſervant, a certain Neal M'Donald, aged about 26 years, pock-pitted and freckled; had on, when committed, a light blue coat, blue breeches, old red jacket, white ſtockings, old ſhoes, without buckles, and a Highland bonnet; he ſays he is a ſervant to Mr. Maddox, living on Rock-Creek, near George-Town, Frederick County, Maryland. His Maſter is deſired to come or ſend, in three weeks from the date hereof, for ſaid ſervant, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will then be diſcharged on paying his fees, by

† GEORGE EBERLY, *Goaler.*

Cheſter, April 19, 1775.

WHEREAS Mary Moore, on the 15th day of February laſt, obtained three notes of me the ſubſcriber, the firſt for Five Pounds, payable on the 15th day of May next, the other two for Eight Pounds Ten Shillings each, one payable on the 15th day of February, 1776, the other on the 15th day of May, 1777, to the beſt of my memory; and as I never received any conſideration for ſaid notes, but have been greatly impoſed upon, theſe are therefore to notify and forbid any perſon or perſons whatſoever, to accept or take an aſſignment or endorſement of the above notes, or any one of them, for I will pay no part of them until compelled by law. WILLIAM WALTER. ¶

AS *ABRAHAM USHER* intends ſhortly for Europe, all Perſons indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book Debt, are requeſted to pay off their reſpective Balances; and thoſe who have any Demands againſt him, are deſired to ſend in their Accounts.

N. B. *Uſher* and *Henry* have on Hand ſundry Dry Goods, which they will ſell low for Cash, or ſhort Credit.

The SPEECH of the LORD-MAYOR on the Motion of Lord North for an Addreſs to his Majeſty againſt the Americans.

Mr. SPEAKER,

THE buſineſs now before the houſe reſpecting America is of as great importance as was ever debated in Parliament. It comprehends almoſt every queſtion relative to the common rights of mankind, almoſt every queſtion of policy and legiſlation. I do not mean to enter into ſo vaſt, ſo well trodden a field. I will confine myſelf to the buſineſs before us. The addreſs now reported from the committee of the whole houſe appears to me unfounded, raſh and ſanguinary, and moſt unjuſtly to draw the ſword againſt America; but before adminiſtration are ſuffered to plunge this nation into the horrors of a civil war, before they are permitted to force Engliſhmen to ſheathe their ſwords in the bowels of their fellow-ſubjects, I hope this houſe will ſeriouſly weigh the original ground and cauſe of this unhappy diſpute, and in time reflect whether juſtice is on our ſide. The aſſumed right of taxation without the conſent of the ſubject is plainly the cauſe of the preſent quarrel. Have we, Sir, any right to tax the Americans? That is the queſtion. The fundamental laws of human nature, and principles of the Engliſh conſtitution, are equally repugnant to the claim. The very idea of property excludes the right of another's taking any thing from me without my conſent, otherwiſe I cannot call it my own. What property have I in what another perſon can ſeize at his pleaſure? If we can tax the Americans without their conſent, they have no property, nothing which they can call their own; we might take their all. The words "liberty and property," ſo dear to an Engliſhman, ſo pleaſing in our ears, would become mockery and inſult to an American. The laws of ſociety are profeſſedly calculated to ſecure the property of each individual, of every ſubject of the ſtate. The great principles of the conſtitution under which we live, likewiſe clearly determined this point. All ſubſidies to the crown are grants from the commons, free gifts from the people. Their full conſent is always expreſſed in the grant. Much has been ſaid of the palatines of Cheſter, and the principality of Wales, and the period of their taxation; but, Sir, there is a more remarkable caſe in point, which alone would determine the queſtion. If any gentlemen will ſearch the records in the tower, they will find that the town of Calais in France, when it belonged to the imperial crown of theſe realms, was not taxed till it ſent repreſentatives to Parliament. Two Burgeſſes from Calais actually ſat and voted in this houſe. Then, and not till then, was Calais taxed. The writ of Chancery, and the return to it, in the reign of Edward VI. with the names of the Burgeſſes, are ſtill annexed. I faithfully gave them to the public from' atteſted copies.

But, Sir, it will be ſaid, is America then to enjoy the protection of Great-Britain, and to contribute nothing towards the ſupport of that very ſtate, which has ſo long given it protection and ſecurity, which has nurſed it up to its preſent greatneſs?—The Americans themſelves have given the fulleſt anſwer to this objection in a manner not to be controverted, by their conduct through a long ſeries of years, and by the moſt explicit declarations. Equally in words and actions of the moſt unequivocal nature, they have demonſtrated their love, their ardor, their ſtrong filial piety towards the mother country. They have always appeared ready not only to contribute towards the expences of their own government, but likewiſe to the wants and the neceſſities of this ſtate, although perhaps they may not be overfond of all the proud expenſive trapings of royalty. In the two laſt wars they far exceeded the cold line of prudence. With the moſt liberal hearts they gave you almoſt their all, and they fought gallantly by your ſide with equal valour againſt our and their enemy, againſt the common enemy of mankind, the ambitious and faithleſs French, whom we now fear and flatter. Our journals, Sir, will bear witneſs to the grateful ſenſe we had of the important ſervices of the Americans, and the great ſums we voted to be repaid them, for what they expended in their ſpirited expeditions, which they carried through with equal courage and conduct, ſometimes without the leaſt knowledge or participation on our part, will demonſtrate the warm affection of their hearts to this country. But, Sir, the whole was the gift of freemen and fellow-ſubjects, who feel that they are, and know that they have a right to be as free as ourſelves. What is their language now, when you are planning their deſtruction, when you are declaring them rebels? In the late petition of the General Congreſs to the King, they declare "they are ready and willing, as they ever have been, when conſtitutionally required, to demonſtrate their loyalty to his Majeſty, by exerting their moſt ſtrenuous efforts in granting ſupplies and raiſing forces." This is the unamimous reſolution of a Congreſs, compoſed of deputies from the ſeveral colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the two Carolinas. I have heard, Sir, of a plan of accommodation, which I believe would reconcile all differences. But, alas! Sir, it did not come from any ſervant of the Crown. It comes from the noble Lord of whom this country has the moſt eſſential obligations, and is ſo much indebted for its late ſplendour and glory. It is to aſſemble another Congreſs in the ſpring, under the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain; the Deputies of the ſeveral colonies to meet together, and to be jointly empowered to regulate the various quotas to be paid by each province, to the general treaſury of the whole empire. I would in addition to that plan propoſe, that a regulation ſimilar to what actually takes place with reſpect to Scotland to be adopted as to America. The proportion of each colony might be ſettled according to the land-tax in England at one, two, or more ſhillings in the pound.—I am not deep politician enough to know what the proportions ſhould be of each province, and they will vary greatly in half a century, but I ſpeak of their quota being always to be regulated according to the land-tax of this country. The very flouriſhing colonies of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Virginia and South-Carolina, for inſtance, ſhould contribute more, the ſmaller and poorer colonies of New-Hampſhire and New-Jerſey leſs; but, Sir, I inſiſt not a ſingle ſhilling can be taken without their conſent; and after this day's debate, ſhould the addreſs be carried, I greatly fear every idea of a reconciliation will be utterly impracticable.

The Americans, Sir, have of late both within-doors and without been treated with the greateſt injuſtice, and even a wanton degree of cruelty. An honourable gentleman has juſt told us that they complain of the *navigation act*, and inſiſt on its repeal. We have authentic evidence to the contrary. In theſe reſolutions of the Congreſs, they repeatedly deſire to be put only on the footing they were *at the cloſe of the late war*, "as to the ſyſtem of ſtatutes and regulations;" nor among the various acts, of which they deſire the repeal, do they once mention either the *navigation* or the *declaratory act*. It is ſaid likewiſe, they wiſh to throw off the ſupremacy of this country. Many expreſs reſolutions, both of the General Congreſs, and the Provincial Congreſſes, are the fulleſt evidence of the ſenſe which the Americans entertain of their obedience and duty to this country. They are too numerous to be quoted. Their full claim, as ſtated by themſelves, is ſo well worded, I beg to read it to the Houſe from their petition to the King. *We aſk but for Peace, Liberty and Safety.* Surely, Sir, no requeſt was ever more reaſonable, no claim better founded. *We wiſh not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we ſolicit a grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great-Britain, we ſhall always carefully and zealouſly endeavour to ſupport and maintain;* while Adminiſtration are endeavouring to tear aſunder thoſe ties, which have ſo long and happily bound us together.

The addreſs, Sir, mentions the particular province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay as in a ſtate of actual rebellion, and the other provinces are conſidered as aiding and abetting them. Much has been ſaid by ſome learned gentlemen to involve them in all the conſequences of a declared rebellion, and to encourage our officers and troops to act againſt them as againſt rebels. Whether the preſent ſtate is that of rebellion, or of a fit and proper reſiſtance to unlawful acts of power, to our attempts to rob them of their property and liberties, as they imagine, I do not determine. This I know, a ſucceſsful reſiſtance is a *Revolution*, not a *Rebellion*. Who can tell, Sir, whether in conſequence of this very day's violent and mad Addreſs to his Majeſty, the ſcabbard may not be thrown away by them as well as by us, and ſhould ſucceſs attend them, whether in a few years the Americans may not celebrate the glorious æra of 1775, as we do that of 1688? Succeſs crowned the generous efforts of our forefathers for freedom, elſe they had died on the ſcaffold as traitors and rebels, and the period of our hiſtory, which does us the moſt honor, would have been deemed a *Rebellion* againſt lawful authority, not a reſiſtance authoriſed by all the laws of God and man, not the expulſion of a tyrant.

The policy, Sir, of this meaſure, I can no more comprehend, than I can acknowledge the juſtice of it. Is your force adequate to the attempt? I am ſatisfied it is not. What are your armies, and how are they to be recruited? Do you recollect that the ſingle province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay has at this moment above 30,000 men, well trained and diſciplined, and can bring near 90,000 into the field? They will do it, when they are fighting for their liberties. You will not be able to conquer and keep even that ſingle province. The noble Lord propoſes only 10,000 of our troops to be there, including the four regiments now going from Ireland, and he acknowledges very truly that the army cannot enforce the late acts of Parliament. Why then is it ſent? Boſton indeed you may lay in aſhes, or it may be made a ſtrong garriſon, but the province will be loſt to you. Boſton will be like Gibraltar. You will hold in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, as you do in Spain, a ſingle town, the whole country in the power and poſſeſſion of the enemy. Your fleets and armies may keep a few towns on the coaſt, for ſome at leaſt, Boſton, New-York, St. Auguſtine. The vaſt continent of America will be loſt to you. A few forteſſes on the coaſt and ſome ſea-ports only you will keep, all the back ſettlements will be independent of you, and will thrive in the rapid progreſſion of your violences and unjuſt exactions on the towns. The antient ſtory of the Carthagenian hide will be verified as to you. Where you tread it will be kept down, but it will riſe the more in all the other ports. Where your fleets and armies are ſtationed, the poſſeſſion will be yours, but all the reſt will be loſt. I fear from this day in the great ſcale of empire you will decline, and the Americans will riſe to independence, to power, to all the greatneſs of the moſt renowned ſtates, for they build on the ſolid baſis of public liberty.

Sir, this addreſs is founded in injuſtice and cruelty. It is equally contrary to the ſound maxims of true policy, and to the unerring rule of natural right. The Americans will defend their property and their liberties with the ſpirit of freemen, with the ſpirit I hope we ſhould. They will ſooner declare themſelves independent, and riſk every conſequence of ſuch a conteſt, than ſubmit to the yoke which adminiſtration is preparing for them. An addreſs of ſo ſanguinary a nature cannot fail of driving them to deſpair. They will ſee that you are preparing not only to draw the ſword, but to burn the ſcabbard. You are declaring them rebels. Every idea of a reconciliation will vaniſh. They will purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures in their own defence. The whole continent will be diſmembered from Great-Britain, and *the wide arch of the raiſed empire fall.* But I hope the juſt vengeance of the people will overtake the authors of theſe pernicious counſels, and the loſs of the firſt province to the empire be ſpeedily followed by the loſs of the heads of thoſe miniſters who adviſed theſe wicked and fatal meaſures.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

WHEREAS *John Frederick Brentlinger*, charged upon oath with committing a Burglary in the town of Sunbury, in the county of Northumberland, did, on the night of the 22d of this month, break the goal of ſaid county, and made his eſcape out of the ſame: Now I hereby offer the above reward of Ten Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, to be paid to any perſon or perſons who will, in 6 months from the date hereof, lodge him in any of his Majeſty's goals in this province, that he may be proſecuted for the ſame. Said *Brentlinger* is by trade a barber, about 25 years old, has ſhort black hair, and ſmooth faced; had on a blue coat, ſcarlet jacket, and blue breeches, at the time of his eſcape; he ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh, conſidering his being a Dutchman. And whereas there is reaſon to ſuſpect that ſome perſons have been concerned with ſaid *Brentlinger* in breaking open ſaid goal; now I hereby alſo offer the further reward of Five Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, for each and every perſon that has been concerned in breaking ſaid goal, to be paid upon conviction, by WILLIAM COOKE, Sheriff.

Sunbury, March 28, 1775. ¶

Eaſt-Whiteland, Cheſter County, April 13, 1775.

WAS taken in the poſſeſſion of a perſon who calls himſelf *John Reidenbacker* (convicted for horſe-ſtealing) a ſmall ſized BAY MARE, heavy with foal. The owner (if any) is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, or ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date, for charges, by JOHN BARTHOLOMEW. ‡

The Famous ENGLISH DRAY HORSE
COLOSSUS,

WILL cover Mares at the Stable of John Dickinſon, in the Town of Salem, Weſt Jerſey, at *Thirty Shillings* Caſh the Seaſon, and *Forty Shillings* Credit, until the Firſt of January next. He is a beautiful dark Bay, well marked, riſing 4 Years old, and is allowed to be the largeſt at that Age of any Horſe imported into America; he is an excellent Horſe for a Draft, and goes very light, fleet and gay under the Saddle, with great Spirits and Eaſe to the Rider. As he is likely to be very advantageous in enlarging the Breed of Horſes (which are ſo much under Size) I flatter myſelf the Public will embrace ſo favourable an Opportunity for the Welfare and Advantage of their Country. Good Paſturage at 2s. 6d. per Week, and proper Attendance provided by DAVID HENRY. §

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter County, April 10, 1775.

ALL perſons that have any juſt demands againſt the eſtate of THOMAS HARTT, late of Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, are deſired to bring them in that they may be paid; and thoſe that are any ways indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment to MARY HARTT, Executrix. ‡

April 13, 1775.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Cheſter, Burlington county, Weſt New-Jerſey, on the 10th inſtant, an Iriſh ſervant man, named *Nathaniel Anſter*, about 32 years of age, of a ſwarthy complexion, ſandy hair; had on, when he ran away, a cloth coloured jacket, claret coloured under ditto, new buckſkin breeches, hemp linen ſhirt, half-worn beaver hat, grey ſtockings, half-worn neats-leather ſhoes, with one plated buckle the other pewter. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, with all reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN CHAMBERS. ¶

RUN away, on the 20th of February laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, an indented ſervant man, country born, named John Lane, about 25 years of age, five feet nine inches high, fair complexion with brown hair; had on a half worn hat, bound round with black binding, a blue ſurtout coat, lined in the back with black linen, a ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, leather breeches, blue ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, newly ſoaled, his buckles not fellows, hath been uſed to drive a team, and is very fond of ſtrong drink, is a great rogue, and will be very likely to change his cloaths if he hath an opportunity. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by STEPHEN DUNCAN. ¶

JOSEPH SAUNDERS,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, hath for ſale,

A FEW dry GOODS, conſiſting of yard wide hair cloths, fit for houſe entries and maſters uſe, Engliſh bed ticking, white and brown Ruſſia drilling, fine white Ruſſia ſheeting, cotton checks and ſtripes, printed calicoes and cottons, among which are beautiful two red bed furniture, black paduaſoy and mantuas of good colours, ſilk handkerchiefs, calimancoes, dorſetteens, fine long broad and clear lawns, long broad lawns, red and blue printed handkerchiefs, Leghorn hats, wool cards, braſs candleſticks, japanned quart tin mugs, bar lead, Engliſh quills, and letter paper, &c.

Alſo a few hogſheads and quarter caſks of Madeira wine, Jamaica ſpirits, muſcovado ſugar in barrels, pepper, alſpice, cloves and mace, French indigo, braziletto and logwood, allom, new chocolate, and old coffee, &c. &c. 4 w.

Philadelphia, February 15, 1775.

THE partnerſhip of CONYNGHAM and NESBITT being expired, all thoſe indebted to them are deſired to make immediate payment to Conyngham, Neſbitt, and Company who have for ſale, Jamaica ſpirit, Weſt-India rum, muſcovado ſugars, of beſt quality, coffee, piemento, window glaſs, and Madeira wine, by the pipe. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, of about 180 acres of LAND, in Hamilton townſhip, Cumberland county, 150 miles from Philadelphia, and 70 from Baltimore; there is a new log houſe on it, and about 20 acres cleared, 6 whereof are good meadow, and about one half of the whole tract is good meadow-ground, or good hemp land; the whole lying on a creek.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to ARTHUR NESMITH, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county; the title is indiſputable, and the payments will be eaſy. ¶

THE MEMBERS of the PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY COMPANY are deſired to obſerve, That purſuant to the Charter and Laws of the ſaid Company, the Annual Election for Directors and a Treaſurer, for the Year enſuing, will be held at the Library Room, on Monday, the firſt day of May next, between the Hours of Three and Six in the Afternoon.

The Treaſurer will attend at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to receive the yearly Payments.

By Order of the Directors,
ANDREW ROBESON, Secretary.
¶

Philadelphia, Fourth-Month 4, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of MICHAEL CRYDER, of this City, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the Old Ferry-houſe, kept by John Hyder, on the firſt day of Fifth-month next, at 6 o' clock in the evening, in order to receive their dividends of ſaid inſolvent's eſtate. JOHN MILNOR, THOMAS HOUGH, and JOHN BALDWIN, Aſſignees. §

Philadelphia, March 28, 1775.

BY Virtue of an Order of Orphans Court, held at Philadelphia, on Friday, the 28th Day of April next, will be expoſed to ſale by public Vendue, on the Premiſes, A certain Meſſuage, Plantation, and Tract of LAND, ſituate in Whitpain Townſhip, in the County of Philadelphia; bounded by Lands of John Bell, Iſaac Ellis, ---- Fitzwater, ---- Robinſon, John Reeſe, and others; late the Eſtate of Charles Jolley, Eſq; deceaſed; containing in the Whole about 214 Acres. The Sale to begin about Two o'Clock in the Afternoon.

§ CATHARINE JOLLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from Mount Royal Forge, near Baltimore Town, two convict ſervant men, viz. Thomas Rogers, *born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect; he is about 30 years of age, a luſty well made fellow, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and has a remarkable large ſcar on his throat; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, old ozenbrigs ſhirt, white twill'd frize jacket and breeches, trimmed with metal buttons, old blue great coat, much too ſhort for him, coarſe ſpeckled yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes and buckles; wears ſhort black hair, and had a large double riveted iron collar on.* Robert Collens, *a well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, born in England, and ſpeaks in that dialect, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has a red beard, wears ſhort ſandy hair, can write a tolerable good hand; had on, and took with him, an old felt hat, cotton jacket and breeches, two ozenbrigs ſhirts, one check ditto, coarſe yarn ſtockings, country ſhoes with large nails in the heels, and had an iron collar about his neck; but it is probable they will both change their dreſs, as it is thought they have Three or Four Pounds in caſh with them. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have, if taken in the county,* Fifty Shillings *for each or either of them, and if out of the province* Five Pounds *for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by*

March 3, 1775. ‖6 w. JAMES FRANKLIN.

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